THE WOMAN'S
DREADNOUGHT

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THE WOMAN'S MOVEMENT IN AMERICA

WILSON'S REMINDER

In his opening address to the American House of Commons President Wilson recommended a more democratic Government for the Island of Porto Rico. At this point a yellow suffrage banner was lowered from the gallery; it bore the words, "President Wilson, what will you do for Woman Suffrage?"

The women were not dragged out by the police or put to gaol, as they have been for such demonstrations in this country.

Wake up, John Bull, and don't imagine you are ahead of other countries. If you do not take care, you will find yourself bringing up the rear instead of leading the van!

NATION-WIDE SUFFRAGE

In the United States, Cabinet Ministers' wives are working hard for the Federal amendment to give nation-wide suffrage to the women. Mrs. Newton D. Baker, wife of the Secretary of War, and Mrs. David F. Houston, wife of the Secretary of Agriculture, have agreed to aid in the campaign at Washington, whilst Mrs. William Jennings Bryan, whose husband resigned from the Wilson Administration on pacifist grounds, arrived in Washington on December 6th, and has promised to spend her time in canvassing Senators and Representatives. She declares that votes for women is to be the dominant issue of this session.

"WOMEN FOR DRASTIC ACTION"

The "Woman's Journal" of America says:—

"Hardly had Congress convened this week for its second session when the high cost of living loomed big as one of the most important questions with which the National Legislature will be called upon to deal. The paramount interest in the subject was shown by a flood of Bills and resolutions in the House, all aimed to meet the situation created by the rise in the price of food.

"At the same time that these Bills were being introduced the newspapers all over the country were printing in their headlines:

"'Women Declare War Against High Costs.'

"'Dealers Join with Women in Food Fight.'

"'N. Y. Housewives' League Declares Embargo on Eggs.'

"'Housekeepers Refuse to Buy Eggs.'

"'Women War on Short-Weight Hawkers.'

"'Women To Urge Use of Substitutes To Lower Prices.'

"'Washington Women to Boycott Turkeys, Eggs, Butter.'

"'Women For Drastic Action.'

"It is the organised women of the country who have been most successful thus far in coping with the food trusts. It is women who are most vitally interested in food prices, since in most families it is they who do the marketing. Yet it is the most vitally concerned half of the population which has no voice in the election of the Congressmen who can settle the question."

Can She Keep a Secret?

Southern Chivalry Will Work Overtime

Mann will be the Speaker but woman will have the last word.

From the Chicago Tribune.

THE WOMAN'S PEACE PARTY

The Women's Peace Party, which held its second annual meeting at Washington on December 10th, resolved: "That action be taken by our Government to convene the third Hague Conference at the earliest practicable moment; that all voting delegates shall be civilians, men and women, representing the varied interests of the country, and that the delegates from the United States be instructed to advocate world organisation and a peaceful settlement of all international difficulties."

TWENTY-FOUR WOMEN MEMBERS OF FINNISH PARLIAMENT.

The twenty-four women recently elected to the Finnish Diet form twelve per cent. of the total membership, an increase of one and a half per cent. since the previous Parliament, according to "Samitid," a leading Finnish woman's paper.

A SOLDIER'S STORY OF CRUCIFIXION

Dear Editor,—As I have noticed several comments in different papers regarding No. 1 Field Punishment in France, I thought if you would allow me to give my own experience through the columns of your paper it might surprise, or rather astonish, some of your readers who may be interested in the same.

My first experience commenced in 1914 in a town in France called Orleans, and I had the misfortune to be victimised to this barbarity several times until August, 1916, when I was drafted back to England. I will give you a description of the last course of the so-called field punishment I did in the 5th Base Remounts, Calais. My crime was 20 minutes late from roll call at night, and I was sentenced to 14 days No. 1 Field Punishment. I was then sent into a barbed wire compound. I rose the following morning at 5.30 a.m., and I was given a pick and shovel and ordered to do some digging; at 8 a.m. I was marched back to the compound for breakfast, which consisted of 1½ biscuits and 3 ozs. of bully beef. At 8.20 a.m. I was marched back to work till 12.15 p.m. I was then given a bag of stones weighing 95 lbs., I was ordered to carry this on one shoulder round the camp for half an hour; at 12.45 p.m. I got dinner, which consisted of two biscuits and 3 ozs. of bully beef, and a pint of water. At 1.15 p.m. I commenced work till 4.30, then again I had to carry the 95 lbs. of stones round the camp till 5 o'clock; then came tea, which consisted of 1½ biscuits and 3 ozs. of bully beef, making a total of 5 biscuits and 9 ozs. of bully beef for a day's rations. At 6 p.m. I was taken into a large room, which gave me the impression of a butcher's slaughter-house, as it was composed of iron rings, straps, handcuffs, and ropes, and there was also a wooden crucifix and wooden stocks in the same room. There were eight men besides myself doing field punishment at the same time, one man was strapped on to the crucifix, and I was strapped in the stocks, the remainder were tied up to beams, their feet were tied astride to iron rings in the floor, and their hands were tied above their heads, and in this degrading, agonising position we had to hang till 8 p.m., then we were released and given two blankets and sent into the compounds to pass the night away, only to meet the same treatment the following day.

I have seen cases where this heartless treatment has had disastrous results. I have also seen soldiers who have had to be taken out of these torturing stocks and carried into hospital, and still it continues. At No. 16 Veterinary Hospital, 5th Base, Calais, the unfortunate soldiers there who are doing No. 1 Field Punishment are strapped on the crucifix in the main road (regardless of the weather) and they are compelled to hang there in this degrading manner in full view of the French people for two hours each day. No doubt, sir, after reading this you will be disgusted at such treatment to men who have forfeited good positions, home, and practically everything they possess, and went to France to do their bit, and for such paltry offences as I have described they are treated in this shameful manner.

I can give you proof that this treatment is being carried on to the present day in the following places. No. 5 Base Remounts, Fort Ambrumesy, and No. 16 Veterinary Hospital, Calais, Fort Lisbour, Dieppe, No. 1 Base Rouen, and Marve Fleur, and if you could peep into any of these places between the hours of 6 and 8 p.m. you would see sufficient there to equal any atrocity that was ever committed by our enemies. Now, sir, I hope you will publish this letter in your paper, and I trust it will meet the eye of some one who will take the matter in hand with a view of abolishment.

A SOLDIER WHO HAS DONE SOME.

A HUNGRY CHRISTMAS

THE PLIGHT OF A "GALLIPOLI HERO."

Private C—— enlisted in the Royal Marines on January 1st, 1915. From April to May he was in Gallipoli, from May to December in Egypt. On March 15th, he was discharged suffering from enteritis, with a good character, and £1 gratuity.

He was afterwards granted a pension of 11s. 3d. a week for himself, his wife, and five children. The first instalment of this munificent pension of 11s. 3d. began to be paid on April 29th, £2 18s. 9d. being handed to him. This was supposed to include arrears, but by April 26th these ought to have amounted to £3 7s. 6d. But this is the least part of the trouble.

In July, 1916, Private C—— obtained work at the National Projectile Factory, Hackney Marshes, as an operator boring shells, but later he was asked to feed six machines with 95 lb. shells, and found this too much for his strength. He explained that he was unable to do this, and was told that he must go. He received his discharge certificate on November 4th. He then applied for work at the Labour Exchange, and was offered a job in the North, but was not given his fare, so could not accept the offer. He was also offered work which he was unable to do.

He never got either sick benefit or unemployment benefit. His approved society is the Liverpool Victoria, and on December 27th he received a letter from the Society stating that: "An error has been made, as according to our records, a notification was forwarded to the Insurance Committee on July 28th, of your discharge from the Navy and of your being therefore entitled to reinstatement of medical benefit." He afterwards received an undated letter from the Panel Committee for the County of London, Staple House, 51 Chancery Lane, saying that an effort was being made to establish the claim for medical benefit of some of Dr. Taynton's cases (Dr. Taynton being C——'s panel doctor) and asking him to furnish certain particulars by November 2nd. This he did.

Later he received another letter admitting an error in his case. This letter he returned as he was asked to do so.

In spite of the fact that the authorities had admitted having erred he has not yet received either sickness or unemployment benefit.

His pension of 11s. 3d. a week was stopped on September 29th, because it was discovered that he was working at the National Projectile Factory. This is a distinct breach of the pledge that pension shall be granted in relation to the incapacity of the soldier, not in relation to the amount of money that he can earn. The family was now destitute.

On December 14th, Mrs. C—— gave birth to twins, and was dangerously ill. Happily, the 30s. maternity benefit was paid before Christmas, though but little remained after the doctor and nurse had been paid. The nurse left at the end of her time, although the mother was still too weak to get up, and invalid dinners were brought to her for four days, but these afterwards were discontinued for the holidays. In Christmas week the mother was so ill that she had to leave the twin babies four days unwashed. The father was afraid to attempt the task.

C—— applied for aid to the Local War Pensions Committee. In reply, a certain Miss Boswell called at the house and saw the poor mother with her thin parchment-coloured face lying in bed with her two little babies, one of whom seems unlikely to survive. There was no food in the house at the time, but Miss Boswell only asked to see the rent book, and when the mother told her there was no use looking at it as no rent was owing, she asked for the address of the landlord.

Later in the day Mrs. C——'s sisters came from a distance to see her, and were horrified to find her in this pitiable plight. They bought nourishment for her, washed the babies, and put the house to rights. Through them the case came to our notice.

A doctor who examined Private C—— on January 1st, gave the following certificate:—

This is to certify that I have to-day examined Fredk. C——, of ————, Bow, E.

He informs me that he has been invalided out of the R.N.D. as the result of enteritis.

I have carefully examined his heart and find that the rate is 102 a minute after resting, and after exertion it increases considerably. In my opinion, he is absolutely unfit for any heavy work whatsoever. He might be able to do a little light sedentary work.

ORIGINAL DEFECTIVE.

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Bravely and willingly we bear our share of the World's burdens. Why, then, deny us the right to Vote, which would dignify our labour and increase our Power of Service?

WHY GOVERNMENTS REFUSE TO TELL

Russia alone has responded to the appeal which President Wilson had addressed to the belligerent nations urging them to define clearly what they are fighting for, and on what therms they are prepared to end the War.

The German Government has asked that an immediate conference to discuss terms shall be held by the belligerents, but the German Government has not publicly declared its own terms, though rumours as to what these terms are have long been circulated, and though it is now reported that the German Government has offered to forward its confidential terms to the Allies through America, if the Allies agree to follow suit.

The Governments of Germany, England, and France, obviously hold the same dislike to letting the people of their respective countries know their terms. They are affected on the one hand by the capitalists, who demand that the Government of their country shall secure for them the widest possible opportunities for extending their trade and opportunities of exploitation. On the other hand, they are affected by the public opinion of all the other sections of the community, who, having no ulterior interest in the War, can only be reconciled to its continuance so long as it is invested by some glamour of chivalry or utilitarian motive of self-defence.

THE DRIVING FORCE FOR WAR.

In every belligerent country to-day, the driving force for War, the force that holds off the peace for which countless masses pray, is neither chivalrous nor defensive. It is essential that we should arouse ourselves to this fact and that we should continue to press our Government to state for what definite concrete objects it is fighting. Only by making these objects public can the disinterested forces in the country obtain their due influence in deciding the national policy. Democracy has everything to gain from publicity: everything to lose from secrecy.

As the Governments of France, Italy, and England, have refused to name their terms, whilst the Government of Russia has stated exactly what it means to have, it appears as though the three other Governments were merely fighting to secure the objects of Russia. This is not the case, for the capitalists in each of the Allied countries have special interests of their own which they are striving to advance, but at the same time as British and French capitalists have invested vast sums of money in Russian enterprises they are largely securing their own interests in advancing those of Russia. Moreover, Russia represents a huge market which hitherto has been supplied extensively by German manufacturers. A study of "The Times" Russian Supplement, December 30th, is exceedingly illuminating in this connection as the following extract indicates:—

"Russia, after the War, will turn first to Great Britain to supply her needs. If the resolutions of the Paris Conference are adopted by the Russian Government, German and Austrian goods will have no place in the Russian market. Belgium, that hive of industry, is unfortunately laid low. France will be engaged in rebuilding her own factories. Great Britain, who has been spared the horrors of invasion, and who will not have to devote her time to reconstructing her own works, is, therefore, in a position to assist Russia and other Allies."

Cynical, is it not?

An article in the same Supplement, translated from the Russian of A. Shaton in "The New Economist," deals with the Russian trade in that unfortunate little country, Persia, the story of whose betrayal we dealt with last week. A. Shaton points out that the Northern part of Persia is the sphere of Russia's activity, and complains that the interests of Russian traders therein have not been guarded by the Russian Government with sufficient "steadfastness." Nevertheless the writer points out that whilst the manufacturers of seventeen States are competing in Persian markets, "*among which Russia belongs to the most backward in industrial gifts* . . . the Persian market is supplied with Russian goods on an average of 50 per cent." This is not due says the writer, to the enterprise of Russian manufacturers, but to "successful measures in customs policy—prohibition of the import of foreign goods into Persia through Batum," "*measures of a social character,*" "expansion of the consular system," and so on. It seems strange that wars should be fought to secure that the Persians and other inhabitants of small nations shall be forced to buy inferior goods because they are manufactured by subjects of a certain great Power, but so it is!

THE RUSSIAN TERMS.

But let us consider the Russian Government's terms for which the sons of our country are laying down their lives. Russia demands Constantinople and the Dardanelles, and "the creation of a free Poland from all her new incomplete tribal districts."

Britain fought the Crimean War of 1854 to prevent Russia gaining control of Constantinople and the Dardanelles, and the Conservatives who to-day are most excitedly pro-Russian were the people then most ardently pro-Turkish. In 1877-8 Britain and Russia were again almost plunged into War on this same question, and again the Conservatives formed the pro-Turkish Party, whilst Mr. Gladstone, as Justin McCarthy, in his "History of Our Own Times," tells us, "was for renouncing all responsibility for Turkey and taking the consequences."

Those who are prepared to assent to the handing over of Constantinople to Russia, and who meanwhile glibly declare that the Allies are not fighting for territorial gains or with aggressive objects, must clearly face the fact that to snatch Constantinople from Turkey would be equivalent to snatching London from England. The Russian talk of *regaining* Constantinople is an impertinence, for Constantinople has been Turkish since 1453!

The Tsar's statement in regard to Poland appears, on the face of it, to promise Polish independence. He demands:—

"The creation of a free Poland from all three of her new incomplete tribal districts."

But let no one imagine that this is a guarantee on which Poland can rely. At the outbreak of War the Russian Commander-in-Chief issued a proclamation promising Polish freedom in order to induce the Poles living under Russian dominion to fight willingly for their oppressors. Yet "Polish News" reports that in the Duma on November 14th, 1916, the Polish Deputy Harusewicz complained that nothing had been done to give effect to this promise, and that "even the old restrictions under which Poles labour in Russia have been left in force." At a meeting of the Russian Council of the Empire on the same day, Ignatius Szebreko voiced the same complaint, saying that the local authorities had received instructions from the Government to ignore the Proclamation. Yet as soon as the Kingdom of Poland was occupied by the Austro-Germans:—

"Polish schools, a Polish University, and Polish self-government were introduced with fabulous rapidity."

Mr. Shcheglovitov replied on behalf of the Government:—

"The Poles are our brother-Slavs, and their redemption is in the hands of the Autocrat of all the Russias, the defender from time immemorial of the whole Slavonic race. The only King of Poland is the Emperor of all the Russias. . . . We do not count on declarations, but on the overthrow of the Austro-Germans. . . ."

Poor Poland! Could anything be more explicit? Declarations of independence are indeed but "scraps of paper"!

THE ALLIED NOTE.

As we write, the Allied Governments have not replied to America, but their reply to the German invitation to Peace negotiations is now public. The "Manchester Guardian" suggests that it was drafted in Russia because it is so abusive. It probably was, though we do not think that in this respect it outdoes the accustomed utterances of Mr. Lloyd George. Briefly this long note says that the Allies demand:—

"Penalties, reparation, guarantees."

But, like the utteranees of our Ministers, it fails to explain what is meant by these terms.

Both groups of belligerents still persist that their own side was absolutely guiltless of causing the War. The Allied Note puts the matter thus:

"In July, 1914, it was Austria-Hungary who, after having addressed to Serbia an unprecedented ultimatum, declared war upon her, in spite of the satisfaction which had at once been accorded. The Central Empires then rejected all attempts made by the Entente to bring about a pacific solution of a purely local conflict. Great Britain suggested a Conference, France proposed an International Commission, the Emperor of Russia asked the German Emperor to go to arbitration, and Russia and Austria-Hungary came to an understanding on the eve of the conflict, but to all these efforts Germany gave neither answer nor effect."

Let anyone who is able to accept this simple version of the case read again the telegrams which passed between the Kaiser and the Tsar on the eve of the War:—

July 28th, Kaiser to Tsar:

". . . I am throwing the whole of my influence into the scale to induce Austria-Hungary to seek for an open and satisfactory understanding with Russia. . . ."

July 29th, Tsar to Kaiser:

". . . I implore you in the name of our old friendship to restrain your Ally from going too far."

July 30th, Kaiser to Tsar:

". . . Austria-Hungary has only mobilised against Serbia, and only part of the army. . . . Russia is mobilising against Austria-Hungary the role of mediator which you entrusted to me . . . is jeopardised. . . . The whole burden of decision now rests upon your shoulders, the responsibility for war or peace."

July 30th, Tsar to Kaiser:

"From my heart I thank you for your speedy reply . . . the military measures now coming into operation were decided upon five days ago for reasons of defence against Austria's preparations. . . . We need your strong pressure on Austria. . . ."

On the night of July 30th, Russia issued a general mobilisation (which meant mobilising on the German and Austrian frontiers).

July 30th, Sir Edward Grey wrote:

"German Ambassador has informed me that German Government accept in principle mediation between Austria and Russia by the four Powers."

On July 30th Bethmann-Hollweg, the German Chancellor, wrote to the Austrian Government:—

"The refusal to exchange views with St. Petersburg would be a grave mistake. . . . As an Ally . . . we refuse to be drawn into a world conflagration through Austria-Hungary not respecting our advice. . . ."

July 31st, Germany demanded the demobilisation of Russia within 12 hours, in default of which Germany would mobilise.

All the world was preparing for War. The British fleet began to mobilise on July 13th, the French and Belgian Governments were also making preparations. But whilst the Governments made ready, the peoples of the nations had no thought of War, and therefore they all believed their own nation to be innocent!

No intelligent person who will study carefully and with a genuine desire for the truth, the events which lead up to this War and the economic system of which they were the outcome, can believe either the one-sided story that the Allies are entirely blameless, and that the Central Powers alone caused the War, or can still be under the delusion that any of the great Powers are fighting a war of freedom and liberation.

All thoughtful people are gradually discarding these false theories. Nevertheless there are many who still imagine that the surest way to end the War is to secure a decisive victory for the Allies, and that this victory cannot long be deferred. But read the report of Sir Douglas Haig, read it carefully with the map of the district of the Somme and the map of Europe beside you, and at once you will realise how terribly futile the heavy sacrifices of the summer campaign, "the Big Push," on the West front have been. People tell us that our agitation for peace can make little or no difference; should it hasten the ending of the War by a single day it will save thousands of precious lives. The peace campaign is needed to build the foundations of a lasting peace as well as to secure the ending of this War. *But the people can end the War if and when they will.* We address ourselves to them.

E. SYLVIA PANKHURST.

MRS. WALKER FINED

On Sunday, December 17th, Mrs. Walker was arrested at the East India Dock Gates peace meeting in common with Miss Sylvia Pankhurst, Mrs. Drake, and Mr. and Mrs. Edgar Lansbury, whose cases we have reported already.

Mrs. Walker's offence was that she went back to the Dock Gates after the disorderly element had disappeared, and in the recognised meeting-place proceeded to hold an orderly and in every way lawful meeting.

The police came up in the midst of her speech, and dragged her to the police-station, where they charged her with "insulting language and behaviour."

After hearing the case, the magistrate was summing up to the effect that Mrs. Walker's character was not in question, and that she was thoroughly truthful and respectable. At this point the solicitor for the prosecution interrupted, saying that she had been arrested several times before.

The magistrate then decided to fine Mrs. Walker 40s., giving her a week to pay.

Mrs. Drake, who was present, met the solicitor for the prosecution as he came out of court, and told him that Mrs. Walker had only been arrested once before, and that his statement was a libel and would be published by the Press reporters.

Too late to alter the magistrate's decision, the solicitor went back into Court, and stated that he had made a mistake.

We appeal to friends to send along 40s. to pay Mrs. Walker's fine, as she is needed for propaganda work outside, and cannot be spared for a term in Holloway!

ORIGINAL DEFECTIVE.

PEACE CAMPAIGN

EAST LONDON PEACE CAMPAIGN

Peace meetings will be continued daily in East London. Friends are appealed to to help with speaking, literature selling, and distribution. Come to 400 Old Ford Road, E., by No. 8 'bus from Bank or Liverpool Street; by North London Railway to Old Ford Station; or by District Railway to Mile End Station, and walk up Grove Road to Old Ford Road.

Our East London Peace Campaign has made many converts though strong opposition has been encountered. At the beginning of every meeting, handbills announcing the Victoria Park Peace Demonstration to call for immediate negotiations, were handed round and delivered at the neighbouring houses. These handbills certainly had an electrifying effect on many who time and again have passed by our meetings apathetically and without taking them seriously.

Hence, instead of only the usual audience of sympathisers being present, the opponents were stirred up to come out and give voice to their opinions.

It was pathetic to find poorly-clad women, with pinched, white faces and backs bent by excessive toil, excitedly crying out, "We want peace on our terms." It is strange that past experience has not taught them that they will be given no voice in the terms of settlement and that *their* interests will not even be considered. We tried to make them understand that they and theirs are but the catspaws in the great capitalist struggle of which this war is the outcome. Some obviously accepted the facts laid before them, but some answered, "We want our sons to have their revenge," and others cried, "Our sons are dead; your talk of peace can never bring them back!" Alas! poor mothers, it will profit you nothing that your sons should kill other mothers' sons who are as innocent of making the War as are your own!

Perhaps it was saddest of all to see poor people who rushed half-intoxicated out of public-houses declaring with violent epithets that to satisfy our "national honour" the entire German populace must be "wiped out," and that they would "fight on to victory." Every meeting was held successfully and brought to its normal close till Saturday afternoon, when, in Chrisp Street, Poplar, a band of boys, mostly aged from ten to fifteen years, encouraged by some older people, took to throwing bits of paper soaked in the gutter, orange peel, pieces of bone and refuse from the market stalls. At the same time a middle-aged man with a very powerful voice began a stream of lurid oratory with which the voices of our speakers were not powerful enough to compete, as they were both tired with the week's strenuous campaign. We therefore closed our meeting, but the children followed us, shouting excitedly and throwing what market refuse they could pick up. Such scenes are not unusual in Poplar.

Unfortunately we decided to go to the Woman's Hall at 20 Railway Street, an ex-public house, which is used as an office for the W.S.F. and as a mother and infant clinic and restaurant. The children followed, and, again unfortunately, the road-menders had left some stones lying right opposite. In a moment some of the children had hurled stones through almost every one of the big windows. Then there was an awestruck pause.

"We are sorry you have done it, children," we said; "how can we afford to go on buying babies milk if you put us to such unnecessary expense?" The children looked shamefaced. Someone will have to pay the bill!

IN VICTORIA PARK

Victoria Park was thronged with people as it has not been since the War, when the Peace meeting began at three o'clock. Our friends appeared to be in the majority, though some opponents were very noisy.

Mrs. Bouvier, Miss Sylvia Pankhurst and Mrs. Drake each spoke in turn, and were able to make their speeches successfully. Every word that they said was undoubtedly heard, as was proved by the cheers and approving comments and by the retorts of opponents. A number of police reporters were present, as well as representatives of the Press. One of the latter was most enthusiastic "They are women of ability! Remarkable! What courage!" he was heard to exclaim. When Miss Pankhurst finished speaking, he rushed up with congratulations to shake hands with her.

The disorderly element for a considerable time tried without much success to disturb the meeting. One man who was pushing and shouting was run out of the crowd by a soldier, who said that the women must be allowed to speak, as they were "talking sense." But gradually the disturbers got together and began to press steadily inwards from the rear of the platform, a little to the left. The friends standing close to the platform opposed themselves to this pressure and were reinforced by the park keepers, who helped gallantly.

As Mrs. Walker took Mrs. Drake's place and began to speak, the opponents made a rush. It was successfully resisted, and Mrs. Walker continued her speech and held the attention of the audience until suddenly a man rushed forward with a Union Jack. The disturbers all followed, pushing together. The little platform was pushed over and smashed; a park keeper, Mrs. Drake and Mrs. Cressall were thrown to the ground. In a few moments the struggle was over, and people were standing about talking matters over.

Mrs. Boyce started another meeting some distance away, and held it successfully until stopped by the park keepers, who feared more disorder. Mrs. Lambert also had a short meeting unmolested.

Miss Sylvia Pankhurst, Mrs. Clara Cole and Mrs. Bouvier were hoisted in turn by women friends, and each addressed undisturbed a vast audience which had collected, and was even larger than the original meeting.

The Victoria Park Peace meeting has aroused the neighbourhood; everyone is now talking of Peace. Very soon those who opposed us on Sunday will be marching with us to Westminster to demand the stoppage of the War.

TO CONSCIENTIOUS OBJECTORS

We are told that the No-Conscription Fellowship has considered holding a peace meeting in Hyde Park.

We hope that the N.C.F. will hold this meeting. We are convinced that the young men who are so deeply opposed to this War that they have refused to take any part in it, and have left to other men the torture of the trenches, are precisely those who ought to be in the forefront of the struggle to end the War.

People sometimes say that as members of the N.C.F. do not admit the right of the majority to coerce them into the Army, they must not interfere with the opinions of the majority by endeavouring to convert their views into opposition towards this War. But such an argument is fundamentally unsound for the no-conscriptionist who strives to open the eyes of his fellows to what seem to him to be precious and eternal truths uses no coercion, and merely does his duty in spreading the gospel by which he guides his life.

Those who believe in the brotherhood and sisterhood of humankind must surely find joy and inspiration in their gospel, and must therefore wish all men and women to share it—otherwise they are no true believers. It would be unjust to deny the right of spreading the gospel to any man; it is ridiculous to deny that right to the men whom circumstances have given a clear means of testifying to their faith by refusing to obey the law which would force them to fight.

We sometimes hear it said that a conscientious objector cannot attend peace meetings because he is expecting arrest. We would say to those whom the authorities are seeking to incarcerate: "Your arrest will be rendered the more honourable if it is effected at a peace meeting."

The conscientious objector, like every other pacifist, should submit the advice that is given to him to this test: if he follows it, will it help or hinder him in working for the pacifist cause?

Every conscientious objector to warfare, whether man or woman, should pray to be delivered from being a shirker in the cause of Peace.

TO THE PEOPLE: By F. SAUNDERS

Our great need to-day is the *power of expression*. Especially do we feel it when the world is in agony and ruin as at present.

Who declared war in each country? Why, the ruling few. Did the mass of each nation want war? No: in each country they sought their peace and home; and still seek it. Were they *asked* whether they wanted war? *Did they ask each other?* No. Their Governors quarrelled over imperial and commercial interests and sent their voiceless slaves to fight it out. So it has ever been.

You may say we are a democratic people; and that our elected representatives tried to come to an agreement without war. Does not "democracy" mean government *by* the people *for* the people? If that were true of us we should all possess votes. The majority of single men have no votes; yet are the first demanded for the slaughter which others have created. Women have no votes; yet who suffers more in war-time? The men who possess votes must be householders; thus making dependent on property the power which deals with human lives and hurls them to death in millions.

Even that vote is a wretched farce. Every five years or so men meet and choose between two or three *parties*. Several thousands choose *one* man to "represent" them, then they go to sleep. Thus they vote five or six times in their lives. The only difference in local government is that they vote more often. There ends your sham democracy. During an election the well-paid politician pleads to you; after the election you plead to him. You have put him in "*power*."

So it is with nearly all our organisations, industrial and political. The business is left to delegates, and the thought and interest of the mass of the electors naturally dies. Thus, it is the *constitution* of the governments and of our organisations which needs altering if we are to gain real power of expression and control. Constitutions alter as circumstances change.

This great world disaster brought about by the will of a few men proves the need of a change in the present constitution so that we may prevent a repetition.

The *ONE* thing we all can unite on and aim for is, the *power of expression*. We whom the governments have organised for war must organise ourselves for peace; to make our voice heard; and to bring about an international understanding. Its possibility the success of the Peace Covenant will prove. The method by which that power may be organised and retained is suggested below; and it remains for those who sign in each locality permanently to associate and labour for its fulfilment.

It is enough to go one step at a time and make sure of our power by pushing the Covenant first.

The following is an outline of necessary changes in the constitution:—

1st All *adults* of both sexes to possess one vote.
2nd The institution of a permanent international council elected by the people.
3rd Divisions of electorates for national and international representation to be numerical.
4th Regular meetings of the electors to be permanently instituted; the people being divided into convenient groups for that purpose, say five hundreds. All legislation to be submitted to them for discussion and decision.

Thus, the interests of the people can be promoted and safeguarded, and wars against the will of the people will be impossible. Power will then rest with them; laying the great and necessary foundation of a true society.

This change of constitution would be the end of parties and politicians, diplomacy and secret treaties. It would bring to the people control of military and naval forces, and end the mad competition in armaments and industry. There is *only one way* in which the mass of people in each country can gain from this war; and that is by themselves awakening and seizing power. Then, the millions of precious lives will not have been spent in vain.

Do not "wait until after the War." Let *US make* the peace on this firm basis and not leave it to politicians and diplomats, who will but sow the seeds of future wars. Already they are at work plotting an industrial war, which means keener slavery and poverty than ever before. You may say let us first drive the enemy from the invaded countries. He says the same of you. Therefore, let us both give way and return to a pre-War position. Remember the governments *must* do your will if you use these methods.

Let "Internationalism" be your cry.

International political power will create a better Belgium than ever before, and ensure its security. It will bring victory to the *people*; whereas the soldiers fight for a *Government* and *political boundaries*; leaving the people speechless and enslaved. You may talk of making Germany pay. But you merely then bleed your fellow slaves in Germany, and the war lords, laughing in safety, wait to play the hideous game again.

If you deem this proposal too revolutionary, remember that *times* have changed; and beware lest a bloody revolution come instead.

The achieving of this power will not of itself solve the world's troubles, but it is a *great* and *just first step*. The good or ill result depends on the individual.

A PEACE COVENANT.

DECLARATION FROM BRITISH AND ALLIED PEOPLES TO THE PEOPLE OF GERMANY AND ALLIED COUNTRIES.

We, the undersigned, recognising that this war is against the true interests of the mass of the people in each nation concerned, and recognising also, that the people are without real power of expression on such vital matters, adopt this method to give expression to our opinion; and hereby extend an invitation to the German people and their Allies to demand immediate peace on a pre-War basis; and submission of the questions concerned to arbitration and a vote of the whole of the people of adult age in each country.

The demand to be made simultaneously and only on condition that each side produces the same number of signatures.

Only adults to sign.

On obtaining one million signatures we will wait until Central Europe produces the same; then seek another million; when equalled, a further million and so on, until the Governments are forced to make peace.

By this means we find and use our power and method of expression, which, if organised and retained, establishes the principles of adult suffrage and international unity.

This appeal is addressed to the spirit of the people in each country and not to any party.

If the time is ripe it will travel internationally; if unripe it will be dropped.

We will try.

FROM AN OFFICER

"We seem to be slowly but surely losing the War, don't we, if the papers are to be believed? You cannot think what the Army is like out here: it is 'peace at any price' almost; we are all so desperately fed up, and there seems nothing to look forward to."—Extract from an officer's letter dated November 4th, 1916, "opened and passed by the base censor." This officer has never held any pacifist views, and enlisted in August, 1914.

FIGHTING TO THE LAST SHILLING

Messrs. A. and S. Henry and Co., merchants, of Manchester, have made a profit of £404,449; in 1913-14 they made £104,698 profit. By putting £150,000 to reserve and so on they manage only to pay excess profits tax on £100,000.

* * * *

"We look forward to the DREADNOUGHT. When, oh when will this terrible butchery cease? It makes me furious to read such callous remarks as "fight to the finish." I sometimes wonder if the world is going mad! —Yours for Suffrage, A. TAYNTON, Hon. Sec., Women's Enfranchisement League, Johannesburg.

SCOTTISH NOTES

By P. J. DOLLAN

The National Council for Civil Liberties, by way of a Caledonian reply to the Cardiff rowdies, organised a Scottish conference at Glasgow on December 23rd, which was attended by 276 delegates, representing organisations with a total voting strength of over 200,000 members. There were represented 130 trade union, Labour, Socialist, N.-C.F., and kindred organisations. Councillor John Wheatley presided, and the principal speakers included Mr. W. C. Anderson, M.P., Mr. R. C. Wallhead, and Mr. Robert Williams. Resolutions were approved unanimously—against all forms of conscription and militarism; demanding the repeal of the Military Service Acts; and the immediate and complete restoration of civil liberty in regard to freedom of speech and freedom of the Press. The conference further demanded the withdrawal of the embargo against the Clyde deportees and the release of the Glasgow political prisoners—Maxton, Muir, Gallacher, Smith, McLean, and McDougall—and called on the Parliamentary Labour Party to press relentlessly for the freedom of these men, as the Irish Party has done successfully for the Irish Rebellion prisoners.

The delegates besides affirming their opposition to militarism, demonstrated their desire for an early peace by vociferously cheering every speaker who expressed anti-war sentiments. The misguided Labour Party, whose stock is very low in Scotland, was subjected to severe criticism by the delegates, one of whom said we had to "clear out" the Parliamentarians who "preferred jobs to assisting their class." The success of the Irish Party in obtaining the release of the Irish rebels was cited as an example of what could be done if there was an independent Labour Party in Parliament bent on improving the conditions of the workers.

PEACE BY NEGOTIATION.

The following organisations have resolved in favour of peace by negotiation:—The Glasgow Trades Council, representing 100,000 trade unionists; the Glasgow Labour Party, representing the trade unions, co-operative societies, and Socialist organisations; the Glasgow Council Labour Group, whose twenty-one members, representing the majority of the working-class areas, are now unanimous that the time has come when serious efforts should be made to end the War. In Govan and Clydebank and in other industrial centres the labour and trade union organisations are of the same mind. Only in Aberdeen and Edinburgh has there been approval for the militarism of the Labour Party, and even in these towns the organised workers are rapidly changing their point of view as their illusions are dispelled one by one by the arguments of the Pacifists. Scottish Labour is anxious and ready for peace on an honourable basis, and believes that such a peace could be secured if negotiations were opened, conducted, and concluded on democratic lines. Any Governmental attempt to postpone negotiations makes the War a War of conquest.

Nowhere are peace meetings so successful as in Scotland, as is indicated by the fact that the Labour militarists find it convenient to stay in England. Even the great Arthur Henderson funked the engagement which he had made to attend the Labour conference at Edinburgh on September 23rd, and his colleagues have exercised a similar discretion when it was suggested they should address meetings in these parts. In the three divisions, Hutchesontown and Blackfriars, Dundee, and West Fife, where there are Labour representatives in Parliament, organised Labour is favourable to peace and opposed to the War views of their members in the House of Commons. That much has been admitted in Parliament. Whatever the Labour statesmen may assert to the contrary, Scottish Labour is opposed to a "War to the bitter end," and is prepared at any time to accept a peace by negotiation. As the majority of the Parliamentary Labour Party are opposed to an early peace and have joined a Unionist Government to prevent an early peace, then we have no alternative but to oppose those who are opposing us. A Labour-Unionist Party can only add to our oppression.

WARTIME ECONOMY (?)

At the Lyons' Corner House, Leicester Square, there is an unwritten law in force that women shall not smoke after nine p.m. Three young women who knew nothing of this refused to extinguish their cigarettes at the manager's bidding whilst men smoked at the same table.

After being subjected to much insolence, they were warned off the premises, an attendant punching one of the girls roughly.

Is this equality between the sexes?

REPORT OF B.D.W.S.U. CONFERENCE

The Report of the Second (Biennial) Conference,* which took place in July, 1916, has been printed and published in pamphlet form by the British Dominions Woman Suffrage Union.

It contains verbatim reports of all the speeches and resolutions. Most interesting addresses on the now very important matter of the nationality of married women were delivered by Miss Chrystal Macmillan, M.A., B.Sc. (Women's International League); by Mrs. Ford-Smith (Society of Friends' War Relief Work), who was able to show the terrible plight of the British women married to alien enemies; by Miss L. F. Nettlefold, Law Tripos (Cambs), L.L.B. (Lond.), who pointed out the difficulty attached to a woman being of different nationality from her husband; also Mr. Laurence Housman, Lady Aberconway, Mrs. Griffiths Foulkes, and Miss Newcomb.

Mrs. Pethick Lawrence, Mrs. Herring (New South Wales, Australia), Mrs. Keith Adam (Western Australia), Mrs. Beamish Lane (South Africa), Mrs. Bracher New Zealand) gave most interesting details of the conditions of women in the various countries which they represented.

Sex morality and sex education occupied a whole day, and were dealt with very ably by Miss Alison Nielans (assistant secretary of the Association of Moral and Social Hygiene), Mrs. Beamish Lane (South Africa), Miss Maud Royden, W.I.L., Mrs. Herring (New South Wales), Miss Evelyn Sharp (U.S.), Miss Sylvia Pankhurst (W.S.F.), Miss March, B.Sc., Dr. Barbara Tchaykovsky (W.S.F.), Mrs. Drake (W.S.F.), whose speech appeared in the WOMAN'S DREADNOUGHT a few week ago, and others.

Women and the industrial world and all the difficulties of their position, both now and after the war; the question of pensions for widows with children; and the kindred subject of children in the industrial world formed the subjects of discussion on the last day of the conference. Amongst the speakers were: Miss Margaret Ashton, Town Councillor of Manchester; Mrs. Salmond, Miss Anna Martin, Miss Newcomb, Mrs. Britten (South Africa), Miss Hodge, Mrs. Bouvier (W.S.F.), Miss Susan Lawrence, L.C.C., Miss Sylvia Pankhurst (W.S.F.), Mrs. Bracher (New Zealand), etc.

* Price 1s.; post free 1s. 3d. from Miss H. C. Newcomb, c/o International Women's Franchise Club, 9 Grafton Street, Piccadilly, W.

GONE THE IDEALISM! LET THE ENTHUSIASM GO!

By REV. G. T. SADLER, M.A., LL.B.

The Idealism has dropped out of the War! No longer is it "a War to end War." Mr. Wells even climbed down on that. The United States seeks more armaments than ever. No longer is it a War to protect Belgium. Britain was in the War two days before Belgium was violated, and as *The Times*, of March 8th, 1915, showed, it is a War of self-interest for Britain. If Belgium had never been violated, Britain would be in the War.

No longer can we say we are out for no conquests. Not only do men here seek to keep most of the German African colonies, but now M. Trepoff (Russia) has openly revealed that a year ago the Allies agreed to fight to give European Turkey to Russia! For this our dear sons are now to be slaughtered!

Russia has *no right* to Constantinople. The people are half Greeks, half Turks: not Russians—and they have not been consulted.

Russia does *not need* Constantinople for her legitimate corn trade. The neutralisation of the Straits and of the city would suffice. Cracow is such a neutralised city. So was Batûm (East of the Black Sea) a free open city, till Russia (1886) broke the Treaty of Berlin which made it so.

The Germans, who have lent £14,000,000 for the railway in Mesopotamia, cannot consent to let Russia dominate the Balkans by owning Constantinople.

The Allies never consulted their Parliaments and people ere they pledged them to fight for so unworthy an end as to give Constantinople to Russia.

The Idealisms which characterised the War at its beginning, and for which men enlisted, are now seen to be not Idealisms, but illusions. We are not even fighting without atrocities. The blockade is a war on women and children, as the food-needs in Germany show. The "Tanks" are an atrocity. We use "gas" now, and send aeroplanes to drop bombs where civilians are.

The Idealism is gone!

And the enthusiasm will follow!

You cannot keep up the enthusiasm for anything when the ideals have dropped out! The War has become a sordid thing—a commercial slaughter, for conquests to get more trade. The Trade War to follow must be won! And to win it Germany must be now crushed, or she will win it, by science and work. So Britain sets herself to substitute might for right in a War presumably to put right for might!

How long is the "futile waste"—to use MacGill's description of the War—to go on? While the people believe in it. But they are ceasing to believe in it! The new little Cabinet will try and foist on us new forms of Prussianism in a War to end Prussianism. Apparently we are to be drilled still more. The whole nation is to be mobilised, and every man and woman between 18 and 60(?) to declare what War work they are doing, and to be put to some if doing none!

Are we going to become machines?

Is there any sense of being greater than citizens left in us?

Before the State made us citizens "Great Nature made us men"! *The State is usurping too much power.* We have other relations than those to the State. We have relations, *e.g.*, to Trade Unions, and to the religious life of all peoples, and to the causes of science and art and industry, which are international. We are not merely citizens. Nationalism is not our sole outlook. We are growing out of a narrow nationalism and commercialism—the twin causes of the War—into a humanism that seeks the good of man as man (including women) the wide world o'er. We do not give our hearts to Trade. Life is more than meat. We want something better than material wealth. We want goodwill and beauty and truth, which belong to no one nation. We prefer spiritual character even to political independence and liberty. We are souls, children of Eternal Love, and we refuse to obey in all things the dictates of a State gone mad on one idea—viz., "We will win"!

Why not negotiate a peace now, the time is ripe—and then teach the peoples the better way than war? War will not teach it to them. Germany is no nearer it now than two years ago. It is peace we need for moral education. A peace of reasonable, not extreme, terms can now be sought and won. And then we must have a great missionary effort to teach Christianity anew, not as dogma or ritual, but as a Life to be lived, a Life which shall unite men and women into a new invisible Church of all aspiring souls.

A VIOLATION OF INTERNATIONAL LAW

The Secretary of the Committee of Delegates of the Russian Socialist Groups in London writes:—

"On November 21st a Danish ship, the 'United States,' bound from Norway to New York, while off the Orkneys, was visited by representatives of the British authorities, who, after inspecting the papers of all the passengers, took away four of them, Russian subjects, first to Edinburgh Castle, and then to London—to Scotland Yard. Non-British subjects were thus taken by the British authorities from a neutral ship at sea, while travelling from one neutral country to another neutral country. A few weeks earlier these same four men had been given by the Home Office permits to leave England, after showing their papers, signed by the Russian Consul in London, certifying that they intended to go to Russia via Norway. As these four men were found on a ship bound for the United States, they were tried on the charge of making a false declaration to the Russian Consul in London. It is said that there is danger of their being deported to Russia.

It is impossible to overlook the close connection between this case and the recent policy of the British Government towards refugees from Russia. Should the charge against these men be legally sound and be proved, which is far from being certain, it will be necessary to ascertain where the responsibility really lies. The threat of deportation to Russia of the refugees who have not enlisted was profoundly resented by the overwhelming majority of them as unjust and illegal. This threat has never been withdrawn. We on our part think that the proper way of meeting this danger is to face it manfully without attempting to escape from it individually and isolatedly by subterfuges. But it is only natural that violation of right from above leads to illegal (although infinitely less harmful) action from below. The man who sees the authorities endeavouring to take away his rights, especially when he sees him doing this in an unlawful way, is strongly incited to behave correspondingly himself.

There is another feature of this case which must fix the attention of every lover of freedom. It is the threat of deportation to Russia. The idea of such deportation has met with a strong resistance in Labour and Radical circles. But if the arrested men were to be deported, it would be undoubtedly an important step towards general deportation. There is danger that deportation from the United Kingdom would be definitely interpreted in the sense of deportation to the land of origin, without leaving to the deportee the free choice of where to go. There are grounds for fear that this case may be thus used as a precedent for dealing with the bulk of refugees, and thus introducing through a back door what would not be accepted on its face value. We think it therefore necessary to register once more our protest against the proposed deportation, and to reaffirm our unflinching determination to oppose it to the bitter end."

G. TCHITCHERINE.

ADULT SUFFRAGE

The National Council for Adult Suffrage will hold a meeting on February 10th at three p.m. at the Kingsway Hall, Kingsway. The speakers include Sir John Simon, Mrs. Barton, Miss Mary Macarthur, Miss Margaret Ashton, and others. The Bishop of Lincoln is to take the chair.

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At the Holborn Hall on February 17th at three p.m. the Adult Suffrage Joint Committee will hold a conference, followed by a concert and dance. Further particulars later.

B.D.W.S.U.

The British Dominions Woman Suffrage Union is arranging for an interesting series of ten lectures by Miss Margaret Hodge on "Women as Builders of Empire." The lectures will take place at the Vestry Hall, St. George's, Hart Street, Bloomsbury, on Tuesdays, at 8 p.m., and Fridays at 3 p.m. Tickets for the course, price 7s. 6d. or 5s. to members of suffrage societies, or for single lectures 1s., may be obtained from the International Suffrage Shop, 5 Duke Street, Adelphi; the B.D.W.S.U., International Suffrage Club; or through the suffrage organisations. The first afternoon lecture will be on Tuesday, January 23rd.

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The action taken by the Joint Board, and the "Statement" issued by the Labour Party, which are referred to in the following pages, deserve a reply. Here it is. It is addressed to the entire Labour, Trade Union, and Socialist organisations of Great Britain. Study it well, and discuss it in your Societies, for the future well-being of the Working-Class Movement depends upon your verdict.

Now Ready Price SIXPENCE

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RUSSIA'S FOREIGN POLICY

The chief authorities for the following notes are Alexinsky's "Modern Russia," pub. 1913, Walling's "Russia's Message," pub. 1909, and the files of "Free Russia."

If Russia's domestic policy has been a byword for reaction, her foreign policy has an even worse record. For the greater part of the last two centuries Russia has been at war—and war mostly of an aggressive character, actuated solely by territorial greed and love of power. A glance at an historical atlas will eloquently demonstrate the insatiable greed of Pan-Slavism. It will be seen that Finland, the Baltic Provinces, Poland, Ukranie, Rumania, Caucasia, Turkestan, Persia, and the Far East, have all been victims of Russian ambitions. In his book on the War, Zangwill tells us that there are no less than forty-eight subject races under the autocracy.* The history of Russian Imperialism is one long and tragic essay on the endless harm wrought by one nation attempting to dominate other smaller nations. Perhaps the only good thing that can be said of the Russian occupation of these territories, is that the Russian people, who themselves suffer bitterly under the autocracy, are naturally sympathetic and friendly to these conquered peoples, whom they regard rather as fellow-sufferers, than as subject-races.

The Tsars have invariably been active in opposing nationalist and libertarian aspirations in all parts of Europe, whilst at home, whenever they have had reason to fear the revolutionary movement, they have not hesitated to plunge their country into some warlike adventure. The Turkish War of 1828, the Crimean War, the Oriental Campaign of 1877, the Russo-Japanese War, were all undertaken as much to divert the revolutionary movement, as for aggression; and who knows to what extent this motive was responsible for the present War? Certainly the War must be a decided relief to the Russian reactionaries: growing unrest and economic instability were giving the rulers much cause for uneasiness.

One naturally asks how came republican France and democratic England to make an alliance with a Government like the Russian autocracy? The answer is that Russia affords a profitable outlet for British and French capital, an ally against German and Austrian ambitions, and in the case of England an understanding was necessary between the two Empires to enable them to act together to withstand the awakening of Asia, and the aspirations of the Asiatics for self-government. Russia has thus cleverly traded upon the jealousies of the two antagonistic groups in Europe—the Teutons and the Anglo-French. Besides the Tzars badly needed money to make headway against the revolutionists for the State capitalist schemes initiated by De Witte, and also for her aims in the Balkans and Asia Minor. The Balkan War was largely the work of Russia, her object being to check German and Austrian influence in Asia Minor, to drive the Turks out of Constantinople, and to make the Turkish capital a Pan-Slav port.

Guesde, Jaurés and others denounced the Franco-Russian and the Anglo-Russian Alliances as "pregnant with war"; would they had been listened to. Prominent Russians begged the French and English financiers not to lend their Government money, unless sanctioned by the people, but of no avail. M. de Pressense declared that these alliances "have become in the hands of politicians, either too crafty or too ill-advised, a sort of tool for all the objects of Tsarism." (La Tribune Russe, November 19th, 1912.)

W. E. Walling, the American authority on Russia, writes thus phophetically of the Anglo-Russian Alliance, "Free Russia," January, 1908:—

"What then does it mean when not only Asiatic, but European Peace is made to depend on the Tsar?"

"It means simply this, that Mr. Asquith and Sir E. Grey have placed the destinies of the British Empire, if not all Europe, at the mercy of an irresponsible autocrat, with one of the worst records for duplicity . . . . they have at the same time strengthened his power over his own people and lessened the chances of national control for years to come. In this way they have in a sense extended the sway of the tyrant over the British Empire itself.

"Instead of depending on the goodwill of semi-democratic Italy or Austria, the world's peace now hangs on the whims of one of the most false, violent and warlike reactionaries to be found in the whole world to-day."

Since the War the English Press has endeavoured to spread the fiction that Russia has become Liberalised, but the brutal persecutions of the working class organisations, the Jews, the Finns, and other subject races who have just formed a union and addressed a petition to the world through President Wilson, show that quite the reverse is the case. In an anti-War manifesto the Central Committee of the Russian Social-Democrats contended that, "Should this War end in a victory for our present Government, it will become the centre and mainstay of international reaction in Europe."

S. C. P.

*Although there is some semblance of a Parliament in Russia, for all practical purposes the empire is under an autocracy.

VOTES FOR WOMEN IN HOLLAND

Dutch women are able to chronicle important progress since the big suffrage demonstration of June 18th in Amsterdam. The Women's Suffrage Association was active throughout the summer, holding open-air meetings every Sunday. At the opening of Parliament on September 19th, the women flocked in thousands to The Hague, and were seen in groups at every street-corner, distributing pamphlets. When the Queen arrived to deliver her opening address, the women, with their white and yellow ribbons, were at the door of the House, and in the afternoon they would have filled the square before the building if the police had not had to clear it on account of a row set on foot by the anarchists.

Since that day, whenever the Second Chamber has had a public session, a guard of women has been posted at the door of the House. Inside, the Members have been discussing the electoral reform which aims at making them the real representatives of the men and women of the whole nation. The guard of women remained on duty up to the afternoon of November 6th, when the debate on the enfranchisement of women ended.

In order to make it clear to all the legislators that each of the 23 women on guard represented a thousand members of the Women's Suffrage Association, the organisation summoned the suffragists from all the 150 branches spread all over the country to The Hague. On the day of the opening of the general discussion of the Franchise Reform, over 4,000 women, wearing the suffrage colours, filled the whole Binnenhof, the square before the House of Parliament. The Speaker of the House received Dr. Aletta Jacobs, the President of the W.S.A., and other officers of the organisation, who presented a petition demanding political equality for men and women.

Equality has not been obtained, inspite of the active agitation conducted by the women, but what they have gained is certainly a step forward, as a comparison of the old and the new condition for electorship will show.

The existing Constitution, adopted in 1887, gives the franchise to *male* inhabitants, possessing certain qualifications of property and fitness, to be stipulated by the electoral law. The Revision Bill, proposed by the Government and now adopted by the Second Chamber, gives the franchise to all adult men, and makes it possible for a subsequent electoral law to enfranchise women, "if and in so far as it shall think fit, without however introducing a property qualification."

It will be seen that our gain is *eligibility* at once and *a chance to get the vote* as soon as the Government in power will grant it.

Our friends in the Second Chamber, especially the Socialists, have tried to amend the Bill by striking out the word "*male*" and omitting the special clause dealing with the enfranchisement o fwomen; but the Premier deliberately refused to accept this amendment, not because he himself was not in favour of giving votes to women, but because he did not feel warranted to do more than comply with the compromise agreed to at the time of the last elections by the political parties which now compose the majority.

Still, the Premier, Mr. Cort van der Linden, *has* gone farther than the compromise, in so far as he gives us eligibility for all governing bodies; this is probably due to the change in the position of women brought about by the War, and also to the example of Denmark. Therefore, eligibility, also called "passive suffrage," is the Dutch-women's war-profit, and, like all war-profits, it will benefit only very few and blind the eyes of the many who will think it an object of great value.

We may well wonder that men politicians, who are obliged to recognise our right to political equality, should mete it out to us grudgingly and hesitatingly, giving and withholding, now this, now that. In New Zealand women have voted since 1893, but are not as yet eligible for Parliament. In Holland we are to have a seat in Parliament, before we are entitled to vote, and voting qualifications for women are invented on the most contradictory lines, some M.P.s proposing to enfranchise only the unmarried and others only the married women. It will be playing fast and loose with us all the time until we have our rights constitutionally guaranteed to us like our brothers!

In order to become law, the Second Reading of the new Constitution will have to be passed by the First Chamber and the Third by a two-thirds majority of the whole States-General, after which it requires the royal assent.

MARTINA KRAMERS.

REGIMENTING THE WORKERS

The following notice, issued by the Irish Labour Exchanges, is of great interest to all workers; it shows the machinery by which industrial conscription may be applied to workmen throughout these islands:—

IMPORTANT TO IRISHMEN.

SEEKING EMPLOYMENT

IN GREAT BRITAIN.

The Army Council has consented to regard Irishmen of military age brought to Great Britain from Ireland by the Board of Trade Employment Exchanges to take up employment upon munition work, or upon other contracts with a Government Department, or upon port transport work, or agriculture, as resident in Great Britain for a special purpose, and therefore not liable for military service so long as they remain in the employment in which they have been placed by the Exchanges.

If on leaving that employment they immediately report to the nearest Employment Exchange and are placed in other similar employment through the Exchanges they will not be liable for military service so long as they remain in that employment, and similarly as regards any such new employment taken up through the Exchanges, or for 14 days after they leave such employment taken up through the Exchanges.

The workman will be provided by the Employment Exchange in Ireland with a card which will be accepted by the military authorities as evidence that he is not liable to military service under the conditions above stated. This card must be entered up and stamped by the Exchange every time the workman changes his employment in Great Britain. This card must be carefully retained by the workman, and shown by him on demand.

November, 1916.

EXORBITANT FINES.

At Durward Street Munition Depôt, Whitechapel, some 250 women and girls are employed. They are paid 25s. a week on day work, lasting from 8 a.m. to 6 p.m.; by working overtime at the rate of time and a quarter £1 12s. 4d. is usually made. The increased overtime rate is not paid until a full week has been worked. Thus if a worker is engaged on overtime during the early part of the week and is away ill at the end, the overtime is paid for at bare time rates.

The rates of pay work out at 6½d. an hour, but if the workers are late they are fined a penny for five minutes. This works out at 1s. per hour. A woman who was absent on Whit Friday and Saturday and Easter Monday and Tuesday was fined 32s. 8d. We do not quite know how the sum was arrived at, the wages being 25s. per week!

The canteen where the women get their meals has a hole in the roof through which the rain enters.

The workers frequently hurt their hands with screw-drivers and pieces of brass. The dressings are done in a tiny room containing a gas cooker. There is a scarcity of dressings and medicines we are told.

QUESTIONS OF THE DAY

The "Radical," France, October 19th, says:—

The principal doctor of a great Paris clinic tells that not one of his visits passes without some mother of a family, flanked by her poor kiddies, coming to tell him of the afflictions from which she and her children are suffering, and her fears as to the cause.

"But where have you caught this, unfortunate woman?"

"Sir, from my husband during his leave."

The Censorship would be criminal if it forced us to be silent in regard to this matter; if by its veto it made us accomplices in propagating such a shameful disease.

It is necessary to say: the ravages of the disease which M. Brieux has dared to name are enormous in our armies.

The military zone which is vigorously closed to the lawful wife has openings for the worst prostitutes, and we see the results of this fact to-day. . . . .

The administration has done nothing to attack this problem bravely. . . . .

It is to the mothers of families, the old parents, and all good people to whom I appeal not to think that one has cured a disease when one has been ashamed to mention its name.

Is there a Member of Parliament who will rise in his place and say, gravely, sadly and imperiously:

"Syphilis is beginning to rot the soldiers and to attack the civil population. What has been done, what is going to be done about it?"

Seven lines of the article have been censored.

GREECE

The *Daily Chronicle* says that the Greek resistance to the forcible removal of their arms by order of the Allies "constituted an insult and a challenge such as have rarely been flung in the face of Great Powers by those purporting to represent a little Power."

Yet the Allies are supposed to be fighting for the rights of small nations. The Allies' treatment of Greece is based on the fact that Greece is a small nation unable to retaliate. Nevertheless, in spite of the bullying and humiliation to which she is being subjected, Greece will probably come out of the War better than Belgium, whose Government allowed her to be made the catspaw of the Allies.

* * * *

The French Socialist Congress has called on the German Socialists to protest because the Central Empires have not clearly defined their terms.

Let the Socialists of each nation set their own house in order first!

* * * *

The French Parliament has decided to make advances up to £8,000,000 to encourage French shippers to build and buy ships.

Why not nationalise the shipping instead of using the people's money to line the pockets of private individuals?

THE REASON!

The *Daily Chronicle* announces that in the new War Loan which will be issued shortly it is probable that the practice of deducting income tax at the source of interest will be abandoned. "Anticipation in banking circles points to an exceedingly popular loan."

It was to secure a War Loan on their "own terms" that financiers worked to upset the late Government.

* * * *

The Times points out that from January to November, 1916, there were 496 strikes, involving 245,122 persons and a loss of 2,400,800 working days. This, as *The Times* says, is far above the average for several years prior to 1911. Then what is the use of the Munitions Acts and Defence of the Realm Acts?

* * * *

Under the auspices of the Bradford Trades and Labour Council, a conference representing 120,000 people resolved to urge the Government to consider carefully the offer of the Central Powers with a view to negotiation, and welcomed the American Note.

* * * *

"The Statesman who brings us peace will gain all the glory which Statesmen who brought us war failed to gain."—Vienna *Arbeiter Zeitung*.

WOMEN AND THE BAR.

Mr. Holford Knight, at the annual general meeting of the Bar on January 18, will move: "That the General Council do consider and report upon the desirability of making provision for the admission of duly qualified women to the profession."

DR. LEONARD HILL RECANTS.

Dr. Barbara Tchaykovsky has quoted the diet for munition workers by Dr. Leonard Hill, of the Health of Munition Workers Committee, in support of the claim that women munition workers must be adequately paid. Dr. Hill has smugly replied in "The Times" of December 23rd: "I gave these diets as satisfying the tastes and appetite of a well-to-do munition worker. A far cheaper diet can be formulated . . . a diet of porridge or wholemeal bread and milk, with some fresh vegetables or fruit suffices, and only has the disadvantage of monotony. I have known a Japanese artist, when hard up, keep himself for a month at a time on nothing but boiled rice and cabbage chopped up fine and eaten raw. . . ." Dr. Leonard Hill ought to be made to live on this diet for a month and to exist on a sweated woman munition worker's wages for a year, doing her work meanwhile!

* * * *

Four women employed by a Glasgow firm were dismissed without notice because they refused to wear trousers. They appealed to the Munitions Tribunal for compensation, urging that there was no machinery in the room where they had been employed. Compensation was refused.

* * * *

The West Ham Council has decided, by 21 votes to 15, to exclude the women conductors from the bonus granted to the men.

* * * *

At the annual meeting of the Edinburgh Magdalen Asylum, the Rev. James Harvey said that what was wanted was an equal moral standard for men and women. He asked: "Why is there not an asylum for men offenders?"

THE DREADNOUGHT

You can still buy copies of our Christmas number. It was admittedly the best publication of the season. If you have not had a copy, send to us for one, and, if you have had one copy, get another for a friend. Don't forget "THE DREADNOUGHT Calendar," 1s.

BEGIN THE YEAR WELL

by sending a subscription to the "WOMAN'S DREADNOUGHT," post free 6/6 per annum.

THE WORKERS' SUFFRAGE FEDERATION

To secure Human Suffrage, namely, a Vote for every Woman and Man of full age, and to win Social and Economic Freedom for the People.

Entrance Fee ... ... 1d.
Minimum Subscription... 1d. a month

LONDON MEETINGS.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 5th.
Deptford Broadway, 1 p.m., Mrs. Walker.
"White House," Canning Town, 3 p.m., Mrs. Bouvier.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 6th.
Grundy Street, Poplar, 11 a.m., Miss Price.
Lewisham Market Place, 2 p.m., Mrs. Walker.
"Salmon and Ball," Bethnal Green, 3 p.m., Miss Price, Mrs. Nellie Best.
Acton Market Place, 3 p.m., Mrs. Boyce.

SUNDAY, JANUARY 7th.
Osborn Street, Whitechapel, 11.30 a.m., Mrs. Bouvier.
The Grove, Stratford, Joint meeting with N.-C.F., 11.30 a.m., Mrs. Walker.
Chrisp Street and Lyme Street, 11 a.m., Miss Sylvia Pankhurst.
The Grove, Hammersmith, Joint meeting with N.-C.F., 11.30 a.m., Mrs. Bouvier.
Hyde Park, 3.30 p.m., Mrs. Walker.
Victoria Park, 3 p.m., Miss Sylvia Pankhurst.

MONDAY, JANUARY 8th.
Custom House, 12 (noon), Mrs. Boyce.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 9th.
Club Row, Bethnal Green, 1 p.m., Miss Price, Miss Lynch.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 10th.
53, St. Leonard's Street, Bromley, 2 p.m., Mrs. Cressall.
Poplar Women's Hall, 8.15 p.m., Mr. John Scurr, lecture; discussion.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 11th.
White Cross Street, E.C., 1 p.m., Mrs. Bouvier.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 12th.
Bonner Street, Bethnal Green, 11.30 a.m., Mrs. Boyce.
Lewisham Market Place, 2 p.m., Mrs. Walker.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 13th.
Roman Road, 11 a.m., Miss Sylvia Pankhurst.
Grundy Street, 11 a.m., Miss Price.
Hague Street, 3 p.m., Miss Price, Mrs. Nellie Best.
Chandos Hall, 21a Maiden Lane, W.C., 3.30 p.m., "At Home."

SUNDAY, JANUARY 14th.
Hyde Park, 12 (noon), Mrs. Boyce.
Bow Women's Hall, 3 p.m., Peace Conference.

W.S.F. BRANCHES

LONDON.

Barking.—Hon. Sec.: Mrs. Langford, Ailsa Craig, 97 Essex Road.

Bow.—400 Old Ford Road, E. Secretary: Miss Price. DREADNOUGHT sales, weeks ending December 23rd and 30th, 1230. Miss O'Brien, 300; Miss Harriet, 158; Miss Pankhurst, 139; Miss Smyth, 136; Mrs. Greer, 78; Miss Price, 64; Miss Lynch, 63; Miss Mackay, 20; general, 282.

Bromley.—53 St. Leonard's Street. Hon. Secs.: Mrs. Lansbury, Mrs. Wood.

Canning Town.—Hon. Sec.: Mrs. Parsons, 94 Ravenscroft Road.

Enfield and Edmonton.—Hon. Sec.: Mrs. Beavis, 171 Church Street, Lower Edmonton.

Golder's Green.—Hon. Sec.: Miss Clapson, 44 Erskine Hill, Hampstead Garden Suburb, N.W.

Leyton.—Hon. Sec.: Mrs. Hart, 73 Calderon Road.

Poplar.—20 Railway Street, E. DREADNOUGHT sales, 177. Mrs. Shlette, 153; general, 24.
Tidal Basin.—Hon. Sec., Mrs. Drake, 49 Crediton Road. DREADNOUGHT sales, 39.

St. Pancras.—Hon. Sec.: Mrs. Redgrove, 191 Camden Road, N.W.

Willesden.—Hon. Sec.: Mrs. Sheppard, 141 Villiers Road.

PROVINCES.

Birmingham.—Hon. Sec.: Miss A. F. Boden, 10 Sandhurst Road, Moseley.
Four fortnightly lectures will be held in Stirchley Institute at 7.30 p.m., January 3rd, 17th, 31st and February 14th. Subject: Internationalism. Speaker: Miss Haly.

Bradford.—Hon. Sec.: Mrs. McHale, 12 Airedale College Terrace.

Brynmawr and Nantyglo.—Hon. Sec.: Mrs. Hayward, Coedcae, Garn Fack.

Burnley.—Hon. Sec. pro tem.: Mrs. Mortimer Holden, The Nurseries, Accrington.

Chester-le-Street.—Hon. Sec.: Miss Faulkner, 14 Hilda Terrace, South Pelaw, Durham.

Chopwell.—Hon. Sec.: V. M. Hardy, Esq., 18 Severn Street, Durham.

Cornsay and Quebec.—Hon. Sec. pro tem.: Miss Ellis, Dundalk House, Neville's Cross. Branch meeting, Monday at 197 High Street, Cornsay.

Doncaster.—Hon. Sec.: Mrs. Kent, 32 St. Sepulchre Gate.

Durham.—Hon. Sec.: Miss C. Ellis, Dundalk House, Neville's Cross.

Ferryhill.—Hon. Sec.: Miss Ruby Stoddart, 12 Hackworth Street, Dean Bank.

Glasgow.—Hon. Sec.: Lachlan Smith, Esq., 126 Bothwell Street. Branch meets Fridays at Charing Cross Halls.

Leeds.—Hon. Sec.: Mrs. Hunter, 7 Sugdenfold, Armley. General Meeting January 9th, Clarion Institute.

Leicester.—Hon. Sec.: Mrs. Hill, 12 Sweetbriar Road.

Medomsley.—Hon. Sec.: Tom Orr, Esq., 6 Derwent Cottages, Durham.

Nottingham.—Hon. Sec.: Mrs. Hough, 3 Chandos Avenue, Netherfield.

Portsmouth.—Hon. Sec.: Miss L. Whitehead, 6 Northumberland Road, Southsea.

Prudhoe-on-Tyne.—Hon. Sec.: Mrs. Parks, 4 Riding Terrace, Mickley Square.

Sheffield.—Hon. Sec.: Mrs. Manoin, 98 Gell Street. Members' meetings are held every Friday evening at Wentworth Café, 7.30 p.m.

Southampton.—Hon. Sec.: Miss Helsby, 77 Tennyson Road.

York: Huddersfield, Rotherham, Wakefield.—Organiser: Miss Stephen, c/o Mrs. Gee, 15 Springwood Terrace, Huddersfield.

W.S.F. Draw Competition on March 24th, 1917, in aid of the W.S.F., "Dreadnought," and Propaganda Fund. Prizes: 1st, Gentleman's Gold Watch; 2nd, an Alarm Clock; 3rd, Lady's or Gentleman's Umbrella; th, Bound Volume of "The Woman's Dreadnought." Entrance, 2d. Draw Secretary; Mrs. Drake, 49 Crediton Road, Tidal Basin.

Clippings of material of all kinds (must measure at least 5 by 6 inches) can be used in our Toy Factory at 45 Norman Road, Bow, E., and will be most gratefully received if friends will kindly send them.

W.S.F. EVENTS OF THE WEEK

Most interesting lectures have been arranged for the ensuing season, and members and friends are asked to make these fixtures known amongst their friends. The Chandos Hall At Homes will be on Saturday afternoons, lectures and concerts at the Bow Women's Hall on Sunday evenings, and the lectures at Poplar Women's Hall, 20 Railway Street, on Wednesday evenings.

Admission free. All are welcome!

Mr. John Scurr will lecture at 20 Railway Street on Wednesday, January 10th, at 8.15 p.m.

CHANDOS HALL "AT HOME," 21 Maiden Lane (off Bedford Street, Strand).—Saturday, January 13th, 3.30 p.m.: Miss Sylvia Pankhurst, "The Present Outlook"; Mr. Shapurji-Saklatvala, "A Federated Empire and India." Chair: Miss Lynch.

New Year Dance at Bow Baths, Roman Road, Saturday, January 13th, at 8p.m. Tickets, 6d., from 400 Old Ford Road.

BOW WOMEN'S HALL, 400 Old Ford Road.—Sunday, January 14th, 3 p.m.: Peace Conference. Speakers: Miss Sylvia Pankhurst, Dr. Salter. Chair: Mr. Edgar Lansbury.

BIRMINGHAM PEACE CAMPAIGN

A peace meeting was held by women in the Bull Ring, Birmingham, on Christmas Eve. From a prayer meeting in the Priory Rooms a long procession of women walked through the chief streets of the city. A white banner in front was inscribed "Peace on Earth, Goodwill towards Men"; another behind bore the words, "Give peace in our time, O Lord." When we reached the Bull Ring, "Paddy" was there with a crowd laughing at his denunciations of the Germans, and cheering his assertions that "we must fight to a finish." Paddy "made rema.ks" about our coming and interfering with his meeting and denounced us as pro-Germans and Suffragettes. Hymn sheets were handed round, and "Hark! the herald angels sing" rang out, carrying its message to the passers-by. The crowd grew large, and Miss Haly ascended a chair and began to speak. Paddy talked too, and, side by side, were two crowds—one of earnest-faced women and intensely interested newcomers—the other a motley sprinkling of little boys, youths out for a lark, and old men enjoying Paddy's vehemence. Miss Haly's good humour and comradeship won the other crowd eventually, and even Paddy himself, who declared, "You can never beat a woman," and at last offered her his platform. Miss Haly ascended and held the crowd for the remainder of the meeting, and only concluded amidst cries of "Go on talking," "We haven't had enough," "Keep on till six o'clock."

When she had finished we sang, "God save the People," then questions were asked and answered, and the meeting concluded with a hymn sung by two sweet-voiced women.

It was wonderful that the jeering bombast should have changed to such respectful attention, but it seemed to me as I looked at the speaker, the singers, and the banners proclaiming the World's Ideal, that the truth for which they stood must have touched the hearts of all there. The higher and the lower stood close together, and the higher won the acknowledgment of the lower.

During Miss Haly's speech, a group of soldiers approached. Seeing the banners, one said to his friends, "Look! that is what we want. Peace!" The banner-bearer asked them to stay and listen, and they did. They listened with intent eagerness to the speaker, and when an interruption took place one said, "Hush, you don't know what you're talking about. We want Peace. You don't know what it's like out there." These written words convey no idea of the quiet intensity of the remark; the soldier, merely a boy, spoke as if his thoughts were still with the horrors he had seen, and which he knew others were now seeing.

After the meeting was over, Miss Haly was surrounded by eager questioners. These soldier boys stood close—most intent of all the intent faces around. When at length she left, the discussion continued, and the pathos of the young soldier's words will always remain with me. I have never seen such terrible earnestness on such young faces; their quiet words were full of such a horror of "the things out there." And yet they gave no details; I believe they are unable to speak of the actual facts. They could only speak in general terms of what they feel to be inexpressible.

I gather that they feel that it is almost impossible for either side to win; that the men at the front long for Peace negotiations; that they have no hatred of the enemy left in their hearts; that they only loathe the horrors of war, and all it means to friend and foe alike. They are sure we women are right and want us to "go on."

"You don't know what it's like out there." That is all they can really say about what they have suffered—explanations are so inadequate, so futile.

The soldiers left, the last woman left, but a crowd still remained discussing "Peace."

* * * *

Another Peace Meeting was held on New Year's Eve in the Bull Ring, Birmingham. A large crowd gathered and remained, in spite of a heavy downfall of rain, which continued throughout the meeting. It was an earnest and extremely sympathetic meeting, and the speaker, Miss Haly, was accosted on leaving the spot by a soldier, who continued the discussion for a long time. Later a man expressed the thankfulness "he and his mates" felt for the women's meeting. He said they had longed to hear sense, and now they had got it. We hope to hold another meeting next Sunday at 3 p.m. Will all sympathisers please come and support the speakers?

"Mothers' Pensions"

An account of what ought properly to be called Child Pensions, as administered in 27 out of 48 States of America. Price 1d.; post free, 1½d. 9d. per dozen.

"The Birthrate,"

Notes and Views on the Report of the National Birthrate Commission, by E. Sylvia Pankhurst. Price 1d; post free, 1½d. 9d. per dozen.

"The Execution of an East London Boy"

including his letters to his Mother. ½d. each; post free, 1d.

W.S.F. REPORT OF SOCIAL WORK IN 1915. PRICE 2d. ILLUSTRATED. Postage, ½d.

Donations to be sent to the Hon. Treasurer, Dr. Tchaykovsky, Langham House, Harrow, or Hon. Financial Secretary, Miss N. L. Smyth, 400 Old Ford Road, Bow, E.

All parcels to 400 Old Ford Road, Bow, E.

GRATEFULLY ACKNOWLEDGED

GENERAL FUND.—Miss Putnam, £5; Baron de Forest, £5; Mrs. E. M. Gowler, £2; Mrs. and Miss Branch, £1 2s.; Mrs. Crompton Ll. Davies, per Mrs. Sanger, £1 1s.; Mrs. Payne, 18s. 10d.; per Miss C. Ellis (whist drive), 12s.; Miss Lagsding (profit on Poplar Club), 10s.; H. Hersey, Esq., 10s.; Miss Mabel Sennett, 10s.; "In memory of a homeless baby who was to bring Peace on Earth," 5s.; Miss L. Cutten (monthly), 5s.; Miss Dorothy Matthews, 5s.; A Friend, 5s.; Miss Bush, 5s.; Mrs. Winter, 3s. 9d.; Mrs. Taynton (Women's Enfranchisement League, Johannesburg), 3s. 6d.; Mrs. Brimley, 3s.; Miss Woolley and Mrs. Smith, 2s. 6d.; J. W. Everett, Esq., 2s.; Miss M. Isnacs, 2s. COLLECTIONS; Christmas Sale takings, £9 6s. 8d.; Mrs. Walker, £1; Roman Road and Osborn Street, 7s. 1d.; Salmon and Ball, 5s. 1d.; Miss Price, Stratford, 5s.; Mrs. Boyce, 4s. 3d.; Mrs. Cobden Sanderson (Trafalgar Square), 2s. 6d.

DREADNOUGHT FUND.—Miss A. M. Buchan (1917 Gift Fund), £10; Mrs. Allmond, £1 1s.; Reginald Pott, Esq., £1; Mrs. Hunt, £1; Miss P. Anderson, 10s.; Miss Celia Wray, 10s.; Miss E. M. Brett, 5s.; Miss Ada Frisby, 5s.; Mrs. Hercbergova, 5s.; Miss Lydia Bush, 5s.; Mr. James Wilson, 4s. 8d.; Miss E. C. Woodward, 3s. 6d.; Mrs. Wilkinson, 2s. 6d.; Anon., 2s. 6d.; Mrs. F. Thomas, 1s.; Misses le Pla, 1s. COLLECTIONS: 13 Poplar Members, £1 4s.; Bow Members (Poster Display), 8s.; Ed.• G. Smith, Esq. (box), 2s. 6d.; Miss Lynch, 1s.

MILK AND GENERAL DISTRESS.—Contessa Tomasi Isolani, £5; Miss Yeoman (10s. weekly), £4; Mrs. Rose Wardell and family £2 1s. 1d.; Nurse Hebbes (12s. weekly), £1 4s.; Norman Vorley, Esq., £1 1s.; Miss Pelly (10s. monthly), £1; Mrs. Arthur Lilienfield, £1; Professor Morley, £1; Dr. Caroline Peterson (per Miss Alice Stone Blackwell), £1 0s. 7d.; Mrs. McCullock, £1; Mrs. Crack, £1; Mrs. Boswell (Montessori), £1; Mrs. Phyllis Bell, 15s.; Misses Gibson, 12s. 6d.; Mrs. Lakeman (per Mrs. Parks), 10s.; A. E. and M., 10s.; Mrs. A. Brice, 10s.; Mrs. Heywood Bright (5s. weekly), 10s.; Miss S. Oates, 10s.; Mrs. Pearce Serocold, 10s.; per Miss Thomas, 7s.; Jack Ellis, 6s.; Miss Ada Goodall, 5s. 5½d.; Miss Helen McNaught, 5s.; T. Stenhouse, Esq., 5s.; Mrs. H. R. Marrison, 5s.; Miss Adeline M. Brass, 5s.; Five Northern Friends (monthly), 5s.; Miss Honoria Scott, 5s.; per Miss Lynch (restaurants), 5s.; Miss Sarah Went, 5s.; Mrs. Richardson, $1; Mrs. Gillies (monthly), 4s.; Miss Crabb (monthly), 3s. 6d.; Miss Betty Scott, 3s. 6d.; Mr. Stiebel (1s. weekly), 3s.; Muriel Newton, 3s.; Miss Marks, 3s.; Rathmell Wilson, Esq.; 2s. 6d.; Miss Maude Kingston, 2s. 6d.; Mrs. Herring, 2s. 6d.; E., c/o Clapham Park Library, 2s. 6d.; Mrs. F. Thomas, 1s.; Canadian Soldier, 1s.; Mr. G. C. Fitt, 1s. COLLECTIONS: Dr. Alice Johnson, £5 1s.; Mrs. Lowe (Shoreditch Empire), £2 7s. 10s.; Bow Sale of Clothes, £1 4s. 1d.; Miss Lynch (milk churn), £1 0s. 11d.; L.S.A. Stocking Dept., 14s. 6d.; Miss Smyth (milk churn), 13s. 9½d.; Miss Lagsding (Green's Yard), 11s.; Miss Margaret H. Uttley, 10s.; Friends in Liverpool and Wallasey (per Mrs. Imbach), 9s.; Miss K. Lagsding and Miss Barker (Cubitt Town), 6s. 4d.; Miss Emily Conway, 5s.; Miss Molly Newman, 2s. 6d.; Mrs. Retzlaff (box), 1s. 7d.; per Mrs. Crowle (children in house), 1s. 5d.; Albert Knerion (box), 3d.

EXHIBITION.—Miss Olive M. Fontaine, 2s. 6d.

CLOTHES, ETC.—Mrs. Hyde, Mrs. A. Oak, Mrs. Leigh Rothwell, Mrs. Solomon, Anon, per Mrs. Sheppard, Mrs. Hurdin.

MEDICINE BOTTLES.—Mrs. Markus.

GROCERIES.—Hampstead National Food Fund.

MOTHERS AND BABIES

THE MOTHERS' ARMS, 438 OLD FORD ROAD, BOW.

Day nursery from 8 a.m. to 7 p.m. Doctor's consultation and baby-weighing, Mondays, 2.30 p.m. Mothers and babies can consult Nurse at any time.

DENTAL CLINIC, Wednesday, January 10th, 2.15 p.m.

20 RAILWAY STREET, POPLAR (opposite South Bromley Station).

Doctor's consultation and baby-weighing, Tuesdays, 2.30 p.m. Nurse may be seen at any time.

53 ST. LEONARD'S STREET, BROMLEY-BY-BOW.

Doctor's consultation and baby-weighing, Wednesdays, 2 p.m.

All mothers and children are welcome.

COST PRICE RESTAURANTS at 400 Old Ford Road, and 20 Railway Street. Dinners from 12 till 2 p.m. daily.

WANTS.

Subscriptions to the milk and food fund. Doctoring and nursing can help little if mothers and children are unable to obtain the nourishment that is ordered.

New laid eggs, barley, glaxo, virol, for invalids. Medicine bottles, clothing and shoes for adults and boys and girls of all ages.

For baby, four gowns, four barrows, two flannel bands, twelve napkins, three vests, and a cot blanket; for mother, two nightgowns, woolen shawl, three towels, two sheets, and a pair of pillow cases.

Growing plants, flowers and branches for all our centres and for the L.C.C. schools. We should be grateful to friends who would supply us regularly. We also need vegetables and fruit.

More cupboards are needed at all our centres.

Health Talks to Mothers are held the first and third Fridays in the month at 3 p.m., at the Mothers' Arms.

MISCELLANEOUS ADVERTISEMENTS

CAPABLE SALESWOMAN WANTED; good salary; commission.—Apply Toy Factory, 45 Norman Road, Bow. 'Phone: E 422.

WANTED, Secretarial Post in country; shorthand typist; good references.—Apply Box 20.

FAMILY LIMITATION DOCTRINE. Post free, 1½d. —Malthusian League, Queen Anne's Chambers, Westminster.

THE BEST NEW YEAR GIFT

Bound Volumes I and II of "Woman's Dreadnought now ready, price 6/6 each. To be obtained at 400 Old Ford Road, London, E. Postage, 7d. extra.

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